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NEW SPECIES OF NORTH AMERICAN COLEOPTERA

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CARABIDAE

Nebria intermedia Van Dyke, new species

Of moderate size and rather robust, rufopiceous, the head and disc of pronotum piceous the antennae, legs, lateral margins of prothorax and elytra as well as sutural intervals of elytra rufous. Head five sixths breadth of prothorax, eyes rather prominent though less than hemispherical, antennae long and delicate, reaching at least four segments posterior to humeral angles of elytra, the pair of light colored spots between the eyes rarely present or if so faint. Prothorax two thirds as long as broad, less than three fourths as broad as elytra, apex feebly biemarginate, apical angles prominent, sides broadly, evenly arcuate in front, obliquely narrowed and feebly sinuate posteriorly, the hind angles prominent and obtuse though sharply pointed, basal margin transverse; the disc convex with the median longitudinal and anterior and posterior transverse impressions well defined, the latter punctured, and the basal area finely rugosely punctured, the lateral margins broad and moderately reflexed. Elytra square shouldered, parallel sided, about three times as long as prothorax, the disc more or less flattened, striae well impressed, finely and in most cases obscurely punctured, the intervals in general quite flattened, the third with four or sometimes five foveae close to the third stria, the humeral angles rounded and prominent, lateral margin narrowly reflexed. Legs long and delicate. Wings fully developed, and as long as entire beetle. Length 10 mm., breadth 4.25 mm.

Holotype male, *allotype* female, Nos. 6008 and 6009 C.A.S. Ent., and eleven paratypes collected by myself in the LOGAN PASS, GLACIER NATIONAL PARK, MONTANA, July 8, 1938. Besides these I have a series of close to a hundred specimens of the same species from various places in the northern Rocky Mountains of Montana, Alberta and British Columbia as well as from the more elevated areas of south central British Columbia and Mr. Bonaparte in Okanagon County, Washington.

This species superficially looks much like *Nebria labradorica* Casey and was for some time confused with it. It differs primarily from *labradorica* in being more graceful, less compact, with less

pronounced frontal impressions, the prothorax with the sides less broadly rounded in front, more gradually narrowed and sinuate posteriorly, with the hind angles feebly obtuse, not with the sides suddenly constricted and with the hind angles definitely right angled as is the case with most *labradorica*. The elytral foveae are also in general less marked. From *Nebria crassicornis* Van Dyke, of the high northern Cascades, which it also somewhat resembles, it differs by being less robust, with the antennae longer and finer, the head and prothorax considerably smaller especially as regards breadth and by having the sides of prothorax not suddenly constricted behind and the hind angles right angled. All three have the same greasy, rufo-piceous appearance.

Schizogenius peninsularis Van Dyke, new species

Medium sized for the genus, narrow, subcylindrical, piceous, the pronotum and elytra aeneous, and the antennae and legs rufous. Head with clypeus tridentate, front with three lateral longitudinal sulci and a broader median sulcus narrowed in front; eyes moderately prominent; antennae rather short, moniliform, reaching to about middle of prothorax, the segments sixth to tenth transverse. Prothorax convex, subquadrate, narrowed forwards, the median, lateral and anterior transverse grooves well marked, the lateral barely reaching middle of pronotum and slightly convergent, two lateral setae, one near front angles and the second (sometimes absent) near hind angles. Elytra convex, about three times as long as broad, striae deeply impressed and rather closely, coarsely punctured from base to declivity, the intervals convex, the third, fifth, and seventh with a few fine setiferous punctures. The anterior tibiae more or less palmate, with three outer blunt and two inner acute teeth. Length 5 mm., breadth 1.5 mm.

Holotype, No. 6010, C.A.S. Ent., and several designated paratypes from 5 miles south of MIRAFLORES, LOWER CALIFORNIA, July 10, 1938, collected by Michelbacher and Ross. Besides these in the series of twenty three are others from Triumfo, July 7, 1938, and 5 miles west of San Bartola, July 13, 1938, likewise collected by Michelbacher and Ross.

This species superficially resembles several in our fauna such as *lineatus* Say and *litigiosus* Fall but these species are in general larger, a bit broader and flatter, with longer antennae which have the median segments longer than broad. This species also seems to be even more closely related to the Mexican *truquii* Putzeys, but the description of this omits to mention certain characters which would be needed to confirm the surmise.

Rhadine rossi Van Dyke, new species

Rather small and gracefully formed with long delicate antennae and legs, pale rufocastaneus, unicolorous. Head about a sixth longer than broad, somewhat elliptical in shape, the disc smooth, with feeble lateral rugose longitudinal impressions, the mandibles porrect and quite prominent, projecting but slightly beyond the sides of head; the basal region short and with oblique sides; antennae long, extending almost to middle of elytra, the third segment about one fourth longer than fourth. Prothorax cordate, slightly longer than broad, apex feebly emarginate, with anterior angles acutely rounded and feebly extending forwards, the sides broadly arcuate in front, oblique and convergent from posterior third to hind angles which are small though distinct, right angled and elevated, base deeply emarginate, the disc convex, smooth and shining, the median longitudinal and posterior transverse impressions distinct, the sides deplanate, the lateral margin rather broadly reflexed. Elytra elongate elliptical, a third longer than broad, feebly convex, finely striate, the striae shallowly but distinctly impressed and finely, somewhat obscurely punctured, intervals quite flat, the third sometimes with a few vague foveae, the apices obliquely sinuate, the sutural angles short and divergent, the submarginal punctures numerous and distinct, and the lateral margin rather broadly reflexed. Front tarsi with distinct median groove above, the middle and hind with less distinct median grooves but also with lateral grooves. Length 10 mm., breadth 4 mm.

Holotype male, *allotype* female, Nos. 6011 and 6012, C.A.S. Ent., and numerous designated paratypes from a series of 97 specimens trapped in pocket gophers (*Geomys*) burrows near SOMERSET and SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS, during November, 1942, by Dr. E. S. Ross and A. J. Kirn.

This species resembles *Rhadine myrmecodes* Horn, but the large series which has been studied shows that there are constant differences such as being a bit broader as regards both prothorax and elytra, more shining, *myrmecodes* being sub-opaque and alutaceous, with the third antennal segments more uniformly much longer than the fourth segments, the sides of prothorax almost straight and convergent behind instead of distinctly sinuate, the hind angles generally with a small everted tooth at apex, lacking in the other, the elytra with the apical sinuosity more abrupt and marked and the sutural spines less acute and shorter. Its distribution is more to the east, eastern Texas, whereas *myrmecodes* is from the regions to the west, generally Arizona. It might be considered as a subspecies, but I think that until we have more intermediate forms from intermediate territory, it is best to keep them apart.

Rhadine longiceps Van Dyke, new species

Small, narrow, with long and delicate legs and antennae, piceous, subopaque, legs and underside lighter, the palpi and antennae rufous. Head fully a third longer than broad, the frontal impressions deep and rugose, the mandibles prominent and porrect; the eyes feebly convex; the post occipital area fully as long as the head in front of eyes and with sides oblique and converging to the narrow neck; antennae long, extending to the middle of elytra, the third segment about one fourth longer than fourth. Prothorax elliptical, almost a third longer than broad, apex feebly emarginate, the apical angles rounded but not prominent, the sides broadly arcuate in front, almost straight and convergent to hind angles which are obtuse, basal margin feebly emarginate, the disc convex, smooth and shining, the median longitudinal impression distinct, the posterior transverse not well defined, the sides somewhat deplanate, the side margin broadly reflexed. Elytra elliptical, almost twice as long as broad, feebly convex, the striae very fine, feebly impressed, very finely, obscurely punctured at best, the intervals quite flat, alutaceous, the third with several foveae close to the third stria, the apices obliquely, gradually sinuate, the sutural angles divergent, short and right angled, the submarginal punctures distinct but not deeply impressed, the lateral margin broadly reflexed. The front, middle and hind tarsi with distinct median groove, the middle and hind also with lateral grooves. Length 10 mm., breadth 4 mm.

Holotype female, No. 6013, C.A.S. Ent., and two *paratype* females, collected by Dr. E. S. Ross, from beneath stones, 10 miles west of ALPINE, TEXAS, November 28, 1946.

This small, narrow and dark species is quite distinct. Its head simulates that of *longicollis* Benedict, a subterranean species from the Carlsbad caverns of New Mexico, otherwise unrelated, its prothorax is narrow and elliptical, not cordate like that of *myrmecodes* Horn and its small relatives, and its elytra are also elliptical. Its dark piceous color is also in contrast to the rufocastaneous color of the more or less subterranean species.

CEBRIONIDAE

Cebrio pallidipennis Van Dyke, new species

Moderately elongate, depressed, parallel sided, head and pronotum, except basal margin and underside piceous; base of prothorax, elytra, antennae, mouthparts and legs testaceous, and very sparsely clothed with short and closely appressed pile. Head rather coarsely, closely punctured with a somewhat triangular

shaped pit at the center of an impression between the eyes, labrum broadly emarginate in front, eyes prominent; antennae serrate, reaching two segments beyond hind angles of prothorax, second segment small and transverse, the third small and triangular, the fourth to tenth strongly serrate. Prothorax broader than long, apex slightly arcuate, sides feebly rounded in front, the hind angles small, triangular and divergent, the disc convex and rather coarsely, densely punctured. Elytra twice as long as wide, the striae distinctly impressed and regular with the strial punctures toward the middle coarse and regularly arranged, the odd intervale quite convex, the even more flattened except at base, and finely, irregularly punctured. Beneath finely punctured and clothed with short fulvous pile with the prothoracic intercoxal process rather broad. Length 11 mm., breadth 4 mm.

Holotype, No. 6014, C.A.S. Ent. and five *paratypes* collected at TUBA CITY, ARIZONA, July 4 and 3, 1937, by R. P. Allen and kindly presented to the Academy. Besides the six specimens mentioned above there are two specimens collected at the same time and place which are entirely testaceous except the head, otherwise not different. I consider these merely color phases.

This species is eminently a desert species and its color indicates it. Because of this its appearance is entirely different from that of any other in our fauna.

BUPRESTIDAE

Acmaeodera lucia eburna Van Dyke, new subspecies

Small, short, moderately convex and compact, aeneous except hind angles of pronotum where there is a large yellow patch and the elytra which are ivory colored except for a narrow sutural line and the humeral umbone which are black, the upper surface clothed with a moderately dense, erect pale pile. Head coarsely, densely punctured, feebly longitudinally impressed at middle, antennae short, hardly reaching the middle of prothorax, the segments 5-11 serrate. Prothorax two fifths broader than long, apex feebly biemarginate, sides rather evenly arcuate from base to apex, the margin very fine, concealed behind when viewed from above by sides of pronotum; the disc quite convex, coarsely, cribrately punctured at sides, more discretely at middle, a shallow median longitudinal impression with a distinct puncture at the base, and a narrow transverse impression behind the apical margin. Elytra slightly narrower at base than prothorax, about twice as long as broad, sides very feebly sinuate in front of middle and gradually arcuate and narrowed to blunt apex; the disc quite convex, feebly flattened at middle, the humeral umbone distinct, the striae distinct at sides, feeble towards suture and rather

coarsely regularly punctured, the intervals finely punctured and rugose, the sides serrate near apex. Beneath rather coarsely, densely punctured. Prosternum very feebly, broadly emarginate in front. The last ventral segment with a small transverse lobe like plate before apex. Length 7 mm., breadth 2.5 mm.

Holotype, No. 6015, C.A.S. Ent. and numerous designated *paratypes* from a series of 32 specimens collected by myself 25 miles east of BAKER, CALIFORNIA, June 24, 1948. They were swept from the salmon colored flowers of a species of mallow, *Sphaeralcea*, probably *ambigua* Gray. Other specimens have been designated as paratypes from the collection of Mr. Burdette E. White, my companion on the trip who secured an even greater number of specimens than I did.

This subspecies is quite different in appearance from typical *lucia* Fall and the large series of specimens taken in one locality which has the elytra practically immaculate, a few specimens only having limited markings, seem to set it apart.

DRYOPIDAE (ELMINAE)

Simsonia giulianii Van Dyke, new species

Elongate, subparallel, shining, piceous, the head and pronotum aeneous, the elytra with a light yellow humeral spot generally prolonged for a short distance obliquely backwards and inwards and a yellow apical vitta extending obliquely backwards and inwards from slightly behind the middle towards the suture and apex but not reaching the latter; the upper surface sparsely, finely pubescent. Head coarsely, sparsely punctured; antennae not quite reaching hind angles of prothorax. Prothorax about one seventh broader than long, apical lobe distinct, sides feebly arcuate posteriorly, almost straight and convergent forwards; the disc convex with coarse well spaced punctures; lateral margins narrow and distinct, the front and hind angles prominent. Elytra not quite twice as long as wide, sides straight in basal two thirds and feebly diverging backwards, thence broadly rounded and oblique to apex. The disc evenly convex, the striae hardly observable but the stria punctures rather coarse, regularly arranged and equal in width to the intervals, the intervals flat and with a few minute punctures. Beneath more or less rufopiceous, the antennae and tarsi entirely rufous, the prosternum coarsely punctured, anterior abdominal segments more sparsely so and abdomen as a whole alutaceous. Length 2.25 mm., breadth .75 mm.

Holotype, No. 6016, C.A.S. Ent., and numerous designated *paratypes* from a series of 88 specimens collected at RIO NIDO

on the RUSSIAN RIVER, SONOMA Co., CALIFORNIA, August 8, 1948, by D. Giuliani and kindly presented to me.

This species is rather closely related to *Simsonia brunnescens* (Fall) from Clear Lake, Lake Co., Calif. This latter is in most cases of a uniform brown color, proportionally longer, the elytral punctures coarser, generally as wide as intervals and more irregular, less parallel with the punctures in the adjacent rows. The distinctive features of *giulianii* are the color pattern, head and pronotum aeneous, and elytra piceous with basal and anal markings, sometimes united.

EROTYLIDAE

TRIPLAX ANTICA LECONTE

Recently Mr. Gordon Stace Smith of Preston, British Columbia, has submitted through Mr. Hugh Leech, a series of fifty two specimens of this long uncollected and desirable species. About a third of the specimens are more or less typical, with a black pronotum, piceous or dark head, and black elytra with rufous or fulvous base and black undersides. The remainder are atypical with the head, pronotum and base of elytra rufous and the underside of head and prothorax also rufous while the apical portion of elytra and abdomen are black. This species was first collected by Mr. George Gibbs of the Northwest Boundary Commission, at Sinyak water depot, presumably east of Fort Colville, now in the State of Washington, as all of the other specimens submitted by Mr. Gibbs were from "East of Fort Colville." Preston, British Columbia, is only a short distance northeast of Fort Colville and in the same biological territory.

CURCULIONIDAE

Panscopus remotus Van Dyke, new species

Of moderate size, robust, the upper surface clothed with small, closely applied chocolate brown scales with here and there a few lighter colored scales as on the sides of prothorax and in a vague arc extending backwards from the humeri, and in addition numerous short, recurved setae; and the undersurface likewise clothed with scales of larger size and with the gray scales in greater numbers and with a few short, inclined hairs. The head broad between the eyes, the eyes large but much flattened, the rostrum broad, feebly grooved above and about as long as prothorax; the antennae stout. the scape reaching the eyes, the funicle with the first seg-

ment about twice as long as broad, the second somewhat longer, the third barely longer than broad and the following about as long as broad or somewhat transverse, and the club fusiform. The prothorax as broad as long, coarsely rugose above, with a well impressed median longitudinal sulcus and with sides broadly rounded. The elytra twice as long as prothorax, cordiform, base feebly emarginate, the striae well defined and with coarse, well spaced punctures, the odd intervals convex, prominently elevated and with an irregular double row of short recurved setae, the even intervals flattened in front, feebly convex behind and with a single row of recurved setae. Hind tibia practically straight. Length 9 mm., breadth 4 mm.

Holotype No. 6017, C.A.S. Ent., a unique from the TAQUITZ VALLEY, SAN JACINTO MTS., CALIF., June 14, 1939, collected by Dr. E. S. Ross on lupine.

This species has the general appearance of *Panscopus abruptus* and the flattened even numbered elytral intervals, especially basally, but is otherwise more like *rugicollis* Buchanon chiefly as regards the short broad rostrum, the deeply impressed median longitudinal pronoal impression, the convex elytral intervals, the even numbered ones almost as greatly elevated as the odd numbered and all bearing rows of short recurved setae. It appears to be intermediate structurally between the two species which are also to be found much farther to the north.

NOTES ON BEMBIDION

In 1925, I described a carabid beetle as *Bembidion coerulescens* Van Dyke. In 1928, Csiki in his catalogue substituted the name *vandykei* as the first name was preoccupied in the genus. This was unfortunate, as Dr. Blaisdell had in 1902 used the name *vandykei* for another species of *Bembidion*. To replace both *coerulescens* Van Dyke and *vandykei* Csiki, I now propose the name *umbraticola* Van Dyke.

When I described *Bembidion utahensis* in 1925, I tentatively placed it in the genus *Lymneops* and near *laticeps* Lec. Restudying it and with more material, I now find that it belongs in the subgenus *Amerizus* of *Bembidion* and close to *oblongus* Mann. As compared with *oblongus*, the eyes of *utahensis* are much less prominent, the prothorax less narrowed behind, and the elytra less broadly elliptical.—EDWIN C. VAN DYKE.